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# WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1824.

RELIGION

done despite to the Spirit of grace.

For if after they have escaped the pollutions, of the world, through the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, they are again entangled therein, and overcome, the latter end is worse with them than the beginto have known the way of righteousness, than after they have known it to turn from the holy commandment delivered unto them. But it is happened unto them according to the true proverb, The dog is turned to his oron vomit again; and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire.

Lastly: It must be with reference to this sin that John writes in his first Epistle-If any man see his brother sin a sin not unto death, he shall ask, and he shall give him life-There is a sin unto death ; I do not say that he shall fray for u—we know that ever is born of God sinneth not; but he that ing it.

2. The only efficient cause of a sinner's conditions of God keepeth himself, and that is conditionally and so to forhe shall pray for it-We know that whosois begotten of God keepeth himself, and that wicked one toucheth him not.

The above are the principal, if not the only passages, in which reference is made to the unpardonable sin. From these, taken altogether, I shall offer the following remarks:-

1. When the Scripture speaks of any sin as unhardonable, or of the impossibility of those who have committed it being renewed again unto repentance, we are not to understand it as expressing any natural limitation of either the power or the mercy of God, nor yet of the efficacy of the Saviour's of persons who apostatize from the truth, park of displeasure, by declaring it blood; but merely of a limitation dictated by sovereign wisdom and righteousnes.

II. It is not any one particular act of sin that denominates it unpardonable, but the h will be by first taking a view of circumstances under which it is committed. The act, in the case of the Pharisees, was Hebrews, is sometimes sentimental. Having dridge's Rise and Progress," no doubt, conexpressed or implied, and then uttering blasphemous language against the miracles of Christ; in the supposed case of upon their feelings, they fall in with some Saul, it was blasphemously persecuting, and flesh-pleasing scheme; either that of open the Holy Ghost under the former otherwise injuriously treating, the church of infidelity, or some one of those which ap-Christ; in the case of the Hebrews, it was proach the nearest toit; and now their conapostacy from the truth; in the false teach- duct becoming equally loose with their thaps of some others, when they ers, described by Peter, it was not only per- principles, when reproved by their friends, ven up of God to inevitable destruc- verting the truth, but returning to sensual they keep themselves in countenance by abominations. These acts being various, professing to have changed their sentiments the unpardonable sin could not consist in in religious matters. In them is fulfilled biasto Mr. Marcyn's mind, and he was afterthat we have of it, is in the evan- the unpardonable sin could not consist in in religious matters. In them is fulfilled

III. The peculiar circumstance under this cause, God shall send them strong deluwhich either of these acts becomes unparto warn them of the sin, and that donable, seems to be, the party being pos- damned. sessed of a certain degree of light; and wing out of the Holy Spirit on the that not merely objective, as exhibited in entecost; and assigns this as a rea- the Gospel, but subjective, as possessed by Christ afterwards prayed for those the understanding. This light, which is at-the yoke of religion galling to their inclina-tributed to the Holy Spirit, seems to afford tions, they burst the bonds and let loose the knew not what they did: they were the specific reason of the unpardonable sin reins of lust; and, to ward off reproof, and being represented as committed against him. keep themselves in countenance, affect to The distinction which our Lord makes be- treat all religion with contempt; raking to-This, however, was not true of all tween blasphemy against the Son of Man, gether the faults of professing Christians, and that against the Holy Ghost, declaring who confessed that he had betray- the one pardonable, and the other unpar- characters are commonly the worst of all, ent blood, See thou to that, could not, donable, seems to consist in this: the former, and the most dangerous to society; nor do during his humiliation, might be the effect I recollect any instance of their having been kistrue, the multitude did it ignorant- of ignorance and unbelief; but the latter (imputing to satanic influence those benevo- they seem doomed to be flucked up by the lent miracles, which were not only wrought more than could be said of them before their eyes by the Spirit of God, but approved themselves to their consciences to be of God) could be no other than wilful ma-This is the heir, come, let us kill him. lignity. And this would be the case, espeobjection to this, that it is said, If cially after the pouring out of the Spirit on known him, they would not have the day of Pentecost, when such a blaze of dthe Lord of glory; for knowledge light shone forth in confirmation of the Gosme put for a mere conviction that he pel: a blasphemous opposition to it at that e Messiah, but for that spiritual dis- period would, where the light was not only at, which is possessed only by be- exhibited, but possessed in the understandbeing revealed to them by the Spirit, ing, be a black mark of reprobation. The with the deep things of God. From blasphemy of Saul was accompanied with passages of scripture it appears to a great degree of objective light; but it did in early life, were of a decent and grave desome of the Pharisees were guilty not so possess his understanding and conuppardonable sin. See John ix. 41, science, but that he did it ignorantly, and in unbelief. Had he committed the same aps the next intimation that is given blasphemy knowingly, or in spite of a full sin, is in Peter's address to Simon persuasion in his conscience, that the cause i. Refent of this thy wickedness, and he opposed was the cause of God; it is supposed, if Perhaps the thought of thine any be forgiven thee. It does not apartite apostle considered the sorcerng certainly committed the unpar- case of the Hebrews turns entirely upon they practised the virtues which they have in; but it seems he considered it the same circumstance; they not only had er of doubt, and therefore, with a the Gospel objectively exhibited before mpress upon his mind the great- them, but became the subjects of deep convictions, and powerful impressions. They were entightened, and had tasted the heavenly gift; were made partakers of the Holy Chost; tasted the good word of God, and Apostle Paul seems to have had an the powers of the world to come. None of his sin, when speaking of himself; these expressions, it is true, denote that divine change which accompanies salvation, behad in unbelief. None will sup- ing expressly distinguished from it; (and John also in his first epistle intimates, that those who are born of God cannot be guilty of this sin) yet they undoubtedly express powon the contrary, it was sinful, erful impressions, and deep convictions, together with some extraordinary gifts of the Holy Ghost, which were common in those times. All this rendered a departure from the truth, what the apostle, in the tenth this sin, because this would be contradicting chapter of the same epistle, calls sinning the revealed will of God; but, as we canwilfully, after we have received the knowintimations of it; particularly in the ledge of the truth; treading under fout the Son of God, and doing despite to the Spirit of grace. It is also upon this circumstance of light that the case of those apostates,

al looking for of judgment, and 1. The only way, or medium, of a sinmation, which shall devour the adner's salvation is by the sacrifice of Christ; ner's salvation is by the sacrifice of Christ; out mercy, under two or three wit- wilfully tread him under foot, and treat the of how much sorer funishment, sup- blood of the covenant, wherewith he was above described, and for whom no mercy is witnesses upon earth," he says,

saving sinners from the wrath to come, are, ning. For it had been better for them not Repentance from dead works-faith towards God-baptism of water, and in the primitive times, of the Holy Spirit, accompanied with laying on of hands; exhibiting to them the resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment: but these things having been known and rejected have lost their force: why should they be repeated? No, saith the apostle, leaving these first principles, and those who have rejected them, in the hand of God, we will go on with our work, unto perfection-The ploughman doth not plough ALL DAY to sow-and bread-corn is bruised, because he will not EVER be thresh-

> being brought to repentance, and so to forgiveness, is the almighty and sovereign influence of the Holy Spirit; and the only hope that is left for such characters, must arise from the exertion of his power with whom all things are naturally possible: But of him they are given up! They have done despite to the spirit of grace, and he hath utterly abandoned them to their own delu-

> sions!-See Heb. vi 7, 8. V. The cases which in our times appear to approach the nearest to this sin, are those after having enjoyed great religious advantages, obtained much light, felt strong convictions, and made considerable progress in reforming their conduct. The apostacy of such characters, as of some amongst the long felt the gospel way of salvation to grate sions, that they may believe a lie, and be

The apostacy of others, like those described in the second epistle of Peter, is of a more practical nature. Having long felt as an excuse for their own iniquities. Such renewed again unto repentance: twice dead, the preacher, and that, even from the pulroots. In them is verified what our Lord speaks, of a man out of whom should be cast an unclean spirit, which goeth forth in search of a new habitation, seeking rest, but finding none, at length resolves on a return to his old abode. And when he comes, he findeth it empty, swept, and garnished. Then he goeth, and taketh with him seven other spirits, more wicked than himself, and they enter in, and dwell there; and the

last state of that man is worse than the first. I am afraid, that to the above might be added a great number of characters, who, portment; and who, possessing promising abilities, were encouraged by their friends to engage in the work of the ministry. Their main study being to cultivate their powers, they have at length attained the art of conveying truth and commending virtue in a style of pleasing energy. But as they have never loved nor lived upon the truth which they have communicated, so neither have recommended. Slaves to popularity, avarice or lust, they pass through life under a mask of disguise: and being conversant with divine things, as surgeons and soldiers are with the shedding of human blood, they respect to their own souls. I would not presume to pass sentence on all such charac-

tion for the whole world! The chief difficulties which attend the account of the unpardonable sin, affect ministers in their praying for, and preaching to, sinners, and dejected souls, who are apt to With respect to prayer, we have directions given us on this head-(1 John v. 16.) We are not to pray that God would forgive men not tell with certainty who are the subjects of it, we may pray for sinners, without dis-tinction, that God would give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth; always submitting our petitions to the sovereign directions of unerring wisdom. But it may be asked, with respect to preaching, rest, and fut him to an open shame.— seals their doom.

See sin wilfully, after that we have the knowledge of the knowledge of the knowledge of the these being recovered and saved, arises from two of the blessings of the gospel? How can be the knowledge of the these being recovered and saved, arises from two of the blessings of the gospel? How can be the time of them, even the How can a minister proclaim the mercy of of the blessings of the gospel? How can be among men.
declare that if any one of them, even the III. The true light in which it is to be regreatest sinner amongst them, return to God ceived. by Jesus Christ, he will be accepted; when

pose ye, shall he be thought worthy, who hath sanctified, as an unholy thing. Now if the designed? To this I answer, the same obtrodden under foot the Son of God, and hath sacrifice of Christ be thus treated, there is jection may be made against the doctrine of find it revealed; they are not concerned counted the blood of the covenant, wherewith no other way of escape; There remaineth election; and is made by the adversaries of about making the doctrine appear more he was sanctified, an unholy thing, and hath no more sacrifice for sin, but a fearful look- that doctrine. Let a minister pursue his reasonable, so as to approve it to the learning for of judgment. Hence it becomes a work, and leave the effect to God. What ed, nor to state it so as to leave no room for Peter also describes the same characters: hopeless undertaking for the servants of he declares of the willingness of Christ to objections; but, as the scriptures have left God to attempt any thing for their recovery. pardon and receive all who return to him, it, so they take it up. They do not gild over What can they do? Nothing but what they is true; and it might be said of any man, in the cress, or invest it with gaudy trappings, have already done in vain. The grounds truth, that if he returned to God by Jesus or allure men to it by deceitful panegyrics; which they have ordinarily to go over in Christ, he would be forgiven. The impos- but they stand at the foot of the blood-stainsibility, with respect to those who have ed tree, and proclaim, in those words which committed the unpardonable sin, respects their refientance as well as their forgive- reth, the King of the Jews!" ness; and even that is not a natural, but a moral impossibility.

SCIENCE

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With respect to dejected minds, let it be observed, that no person, let his crimes have been what they may, if he be grieved at heart for having committed them, and sin-condition of an obstinate sinner. He has cerely ask forgiveness in the name of Christ, needs to fear that he shall be rejected. Such grief is itself a proof that he has not committed the sin against the Holy Ghost, because it is a mark of that sin to be accompanied with a bard and impenitent heart. Such characters may feel the remorse of a Cain, a Saul, or a Judas; but a tear of godly sorrow never dropped from their eyes.

From the London Baptist Magnzine. Twenty Sermons, by the late Henry Martyn, B. D. 8vo. pp. 444. 10s. od.

Henry Martyn is a name embalmed in the hearts of all acquainted with his character and labours, who feel interested in missionary undertakings. He was a man eminent for literary attainments, and not less so for piety and devotedness to the service of God. At the age of eighteen, when at Cambridge, he was first rendered uneasy in his mind on religious accounts, by the faithful conversations of a friend, and the admonitions of a pious sister. Shortly after, the sudden death of his father deeply affected him, and led him to read the Bible and to pray. " Dodtributed much at this period towards his conversion to God, and he gradually acquired more knowledge in divine things, by constant attendance on the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Simeon, whose subsequent friendship was of the greatest advantage to him. It was a remark of that eminently useful clergyman, relative to the invaluable labours of where it is applied to the Pharisees, any one of them, in itself considered, but in what was predicted of some by the aposision of their blasphemously assert-their being committed under certain circum-their being committed under certain cir he suddenly embarked for India as a chaplain, and was received in Calcutta as an answer to many prayers of Christians residing there. Here it was most of the sermons contained in the present volume were preached, and those, who are aware of the painful opposition he had to encounter in that city, will be happy to have this oppor-tunity of informing themselves of those doctrines which even reverend divines denominated "inconsistent, extravagant, and absurd." We were particularly glad to find among these sermons, one, which is said to have occasioned such a sensation in Calcutta at the time it was delivered, that it produced the most intemperate attacks upon pit, and in his own presence. It is a plain and manly statement of gospel truth, from the words of St. Paul, 1 Cor. i. 23, 24, the fourteenth Sermon, p. 277. We extract part of the Introduction.

"If, at any time, God is pleased to make a revelation of his will to mankind, and to point out a way of salvation to them, which is entirely new, it is evident that we can be in no respect, judges before hand, what kind of revelation is to be expected, or what sort of truths are likely to be contained in it. We cannot so much as conjecture about these things with any appearance of probability, but must wait, in patient expectation, till the revelation is actually made; because the nature and necessities of man may require a treatment which we are not at all aware of. God's manner of governing the universe, of which we form but a very small part, may be utterly beyond the range and reach of our highest apprehension. Hence, when we examine a revelation, purporting to be from God, and inquire into the way of salvation pointed out in it, our minds must be made up to difficulties, and be contented to remain ignorant on many points which we hoped would have been revealed. When once we are satisfied with the external evidences of its truths. cease to have any effect upon them, with it is incumbent on us to inquire, what is the revealed will of God; not what it ought to ask for instruction with humility, and to receive it with reverence. If men will not conduct their inquiries in this spirit of defer- tians, but who know the joyful sound of ence, but under the influence of premature the Gospel,' and look for salvation only submitting to be taught; God does not acdraw dark conclusions against themselves. commodate himself to the prejudices of proud men, nor will he new model his scheme to make it more agreeable to their our cause is one which is calculated to exviews. As he first sent forth his scriptures to mankind with a certain degree of evidence and no more, so he has left them : if men neglect them, on whatever plausible al support. If we feel it a duty and a pripretext, let them do it at their peril. Once vilege to engage in any common cause, he has sent forth his word. With the whose object is the eternal salvation of our he has sent forth his word. With the majesty of God he declares, 'He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved; but, he that believeth not, shall be damned."

The preacher proceeds to consider, 1. The subject of the Apostle's preach-

II. The different modes of its reception

After a plain and scriptural representa-He that despised Moses' law but the nature of their sin is such, that they for aught he knows, there may be persons tion of the doctrine of the cross, speaking the prophet, 'who can count the dust of the prophet, 'who can count the for aught he knows, there may be persons tion of the doctrine of the cross, speaking to of these who "are chosen of God to be his Jacob, or the number of the fourth part of those who "are chosen of God to be his Jacob, or the number of the fourth part of the covenant, wherewith he was above described, and for whom no mercy is witnesses upon earth," he says,

were written on the cross, 'Jesus of Naza-

No. 39.

In exhibiting this doctrine in its true light as the "Power of God," the preacher selects "the single fact of a sinner's conversion'to

establish the point." " For observe," he says, "the state and

given the reins to appetite, and has been long running the career of wickedness: he goes on, deaf to the admonitions and intreaties of triends, and the warnings of conscience; and regardless of consequences, is scarcely restrained by the terrors of an ignominious death, from perpetrating the blackest crimes: the joys of heaven have no power to attract his desires, nor can the threatenings of eternal punishment, deter him from sin: he continues his course of self indulgence; and becomes headstrong-intractable-outrageous: all human means have failed to reclaim him, he is generally given up as irrecoverably vicious. In the course of a short time, the very same person may be seen walking soberly, righteously, and godly; not partially reformed, but following universal holiness: holding communion with that God, whose very name he hated, delighting in that society which once he despised, he lives the ornament of human nature, and dies with a hope full of immortality. What was it we ask that changed him? Did the angel Gabriel lead him in a vision to the empyreal heaven, and overpower his corruptions by a torrent of divine glory? or, was it to the confines of hell, hat the nearer sight of the livid flame might startle his soul, and force him from his sins? No! these arguments, or, others as strong, had been tried in vain: legal hopes never yet made the heart yield: No! the man, whose change we are accounting for, once heard that faithful saying, That Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners .-That the Son of God himself had died for strikes his attention and his heart, and a gleam of returning hope begins to steat through his breast. 'If this great salvation be for any, he will argue, 'then why not for me? If Christ was crucified for me, then I may hope, that, for his sake, God will surely receive me. I will believe that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin : he ventures to apply for pardon; and, almost to his own surprise, his conscience enovs peace within; the inward change be gins by the renovating influences of the Holy Ghost; and the same person, who was before the image of Satan, is made by his inward purity to resemble the Holy One!" It is not merely as a chaplain Henry Martyn is known. Providence destined him for the high and holy calling of a Christian Missionary, and a translator of the word of God. What his views and desires were in

Christian India." Although it would not be fair to estimate the talents of an author, by posthamous publications, which have not received the last touches of his pen, it will require no stretch of candour, to receive the volume before us, as worthy of the distinguished reputation of the author. Indeed, it is difficult to persuade ourselves, notwithstanding some inaccuracies, that these sermons have not been carefully revised by some able hand: the first ten having been preached on successive Sabbaths just before his departure from Bengal.

this arduous undertaking, may be learnt

from the last sermon in this volume, entitled

### The Jews.

From the London Jewish Expositor.

dent of the Society) on taking the Chair,

Extracts from the speeches at the Sixteenth Anniversary of the London Jewa Society. Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. M. P. (Presi

spoke to the following effect: "It is my duty, on this interesting occasion, to state shortly and simply, the object be, or might have been. It becomes us to of our assembling together. In the perfect conviction that I address a large number of those who are not merely nominal Chrisopinions, will presume to dictate, instead of through the atonement and righteousness of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and whose hearts are influenced by the Holy Spirit, I have no hesitation in saying that cite the warmest feelings of Christian love to stir up the best affections of their souls, and draw from them a generous and liberfellow creatures, (which none that can raise a thought from earth to Heaven will deny) surely we must approach, with still livelier emotions, 'the ancient people of God,' who might almost claim our undivided and single attention, whether we look to their numbers, their influence, or their wants and misery. Even with our imperfect knowledge; we cannot disbelieve that above 6,000,000 of this race are scattered amongst the na tions of the earth; and we might say with

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ON OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-

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fits of the work sacred to the cause of

# ligious Selections.

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN.

iveness of sin, is doubtless one ost interesting subjects to a sinful and if there be one sin upon he Divine Being has thought fit to iry, to determine what it is. Pere most likely method of coming at assages of Scripture where it is eia few remarks upon them.

is no express mention of the sin

ation. It seems, however, that there

eriod in the lives of Cain and Saul, he first, or rather the only express lzebub the prince of the devils. Dr. thinks these passages were only ot possible to be actually committed Christ afterwards prayed for those ame situation with Saul, while a perthey did it ignorantly, and in underers. Those who made answer aid, have this plea alleged on their nany of their rulers, as Peter canknowledged; but this, I should is pretty evident that some of them on the principles suggested by our

is wickedness, and the danger he pressed himself in that doubtful which he was not used to do in or-

I obtained mercy, because I did it Saul's ignorance, much less his had any thing in it meritorious, could induce the Divine Being to show for which he reckoned himself the sinners. But it was not accompanisuch circumstances of aggravation, oclude him from an interest in divine it was not the unpardonable sin. he Epistle to the Hebrews there are ing passages:—It is impossible for

were once enlightened, and have good word of God, and the howworld to come; if they shall fall mentioned by Peter, turns. After they have degenew them again unto repentance; Known the way of righteousness, to turn they crucify to themselves the Son of from the holy commandment, is that which fresh and the state of the state ed the knowledge of the truth, there being recovered and saved, arises from two met no more sacrifice for sin, but a cercauses:

The only way, or medium, of a sin-

idable enterprise SAMUEL MILLE

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to the world. Looking to their spiritual misery, we cannot pass by the fallacious nature of their hopes—their vain superstitions - their open rejection of the 'only name under Heaven whereby we must be saved.' not the God of nature—the God of the Biof man. The conversion of a sinner to God tance. is, in all its course, a work beyond human ." I have al. adv noticed the support the true disciples of Christ.

The Right Honourable Lord Bexley .-"It seems to me, that there are indications not to be mistaken, in the aspect of these times, that the period spoken of in Scripture cannot be far distant, when that extraordinary nation shall 'return and seek fits; and I discern amongst the Jews, symptoms of awakened feeling, and especially on the continent of Europe, that give me hopes, they shall not long continue as a nation 'dead to God, and to his Son, their true and only Messiah.' I was particularly struck by the reception which your Missionary Wolff has met with in Palestine; nor can I avoid expressing my surprise and pleasure at the singular fact, that the first Missionaries to the Holy Land should be sent thither by the American Board of Missions: and that ministers of every church should have met on that sacred soil, and within the very walls of Jerusalem, uniting in this common cause of Christ's people. I congratulate my venerable friend near me, (Bishop Chase, from Ohio, North America) at this reciprocity of blessings; that the Occidental Sun of truth is now diffusing his beams over those regions of the East, from whence, centuries since, the first rays of divine light shone forth, whilst we were lying in the 'darkness of the shadow of death. That love of their forefathers, which is a I think, give weight and efficacy to a mission in the very centre of their affections; likely to conclinate their prejudices. To this, and to the establishment of a mission colbege on Mount Lebanon, I look forward as the source of permanent blessing to the Christian, as well as to the Jewish world.

Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, Bart.

"The motion which I have the honour to Jews in this country, where, in a civil or its professors a company of hypochtes! political point of view, they are comparavileges of little estimation. It is to the continent we must look; where, in Germany and Poland, under the Russian, the Austrian, and Pressian dominion, they form a numerous and weighty class of the population; engaged extensively in the commercial traffic of these vast countries: and important their superior intelligence and information. There are some points in the present situation of the continent that have forcibly struck me, as indicating the interference of Proviunder Catholic domination, and quite inac- it is wonderful, if he came not to the concossible to these Christian efforts, have, by clusion, that Christians placed the peculiar the revolutions and divisions of states, been abode of their God, in the heavens, merely brought under the great Protestant power to avoid the thoughts of his presence on of Prussia, within whose territories, and earth.

a large portion of our attention, and if we under whose tolerant sway, we can now believe the oracles of God, we must achave free access to them. This is particuknowledge that their national conversion larly the case in the Duchy of Posen, where he will not transfer to the islands of the will be fraught with incalculable blessings formerly a sturdy legate of the Pope Pacific. He will not tell his countrymen to the world. Looking to their spiritual would have met us with anathemas and interdicts.

"In Russia, where the established reli-gion is that of the Greek Church, I need prey to that beastly lust, intemperance, and hardly remind you, that we owe to its illus- we shall not necessarily regard his death, Is not the Jew as far from God as the idol-trious Emperor, (a man of ardent piety and though melancholy and affecting, as a ca-atrous Hindoo, or the stupified African, who true love to Christ) that paternal protec-lamity to his subjects, or to religion. It is worship the God of their own invention, and tion to our missionaries, and freedom of in- true, that with all his vices, he was yet so tercourse and access to his Jewish subjects. ble! How largely is our gratitude taxed which, aided by his personal efforts, opens as to encourage the efforts of Christian misby the benefits which we owe to this peo-by the benefits which we owe to this peo-be to us the brightest prospects of good to that sionaries:—his successor, it may be, will not be benefits which we owe to this peo-beretofore despised people. The difficulties only do the same, but commend the exor eternity, we owe to them. They pre- which present themselves to our operations cellence of their precepts by his own examserved for us the 'living oracles of God.' are neither few nor small; and they are of ple. No Gentile dares add one word to that re- that kind most repulsive to our feelings as cord of inspiration of which they were pen- Englishmen. Set before us dangers the most. The heir-apparent is very young; yet the men. Retributive justice pleads for them appalling, so we may meet and brave them right of succession is believed to be so strong--ages of scorn, derision, and persecution chenty, nothing can dismay or daunt us. But have rolled over their heads, and we have we are dispirited by suspense, and we dehelped on their afflictions. Let us at length spise and distike those plans of operation come forward to bless and do them good; which call more for skill in evading difficuland if it be asked 'by what means?' or if ties, and almost petty tactics in manœuvring (perhaps Krimakoo, the prime minister,) all it be said that 'miracles only can effect through them. I have ever felt a peculiar of whom, so far as is known, are warmly their salvation, I reply to each, that scrip- delicacy on this subject; it is one to which in favour of the missionaries. His minor-tural means, such as this Society as is, will, my conscience and my heart have summon- ity will afford a favourable opportunity for in a degree, be accompanied by miracles; ed my best endeavours; and I would claim not indeed the natural miracles of sight to for the Society, as well as for myself, the the blind and life to the dead, but equally indulgence which we conscientionsly desupernatural effects on the spiritual parts mand, in a caus of such nicety and impor-

power; and we see, even already, instances which it derives from his imperial majesty of the blind receiving sight, the lame walk- in Russia. Our missionaries are authorized ing, the repers cleansed, and the dead rais- by him to claim the assistance of the coned, by the power of that Spirit which goes stituted authorities, who are enjoined by his forth with the word and means of grace. mandate to render it; and under his foster-Through those means it is, that God gene- ing care we behold the nucleus of a Protesrally manifests himself to man, and convert- tant church established in Warsaw, where ed man becomes the agent and instrument our excellent missionary M'Caul is stationin His bands, to convert his fellow sinner, ed. In Prussia, the mass of the population by preaching and distributing the word, and are Jews; and I can speak from personal training the youthful mind in the way it acquaintance with its illustrious king, that should go. Thus does this society educate he is a steady and zealous friend to every the Jewish children, preach to the Jews in good work; he has laboured to compose the the various missionary stations, and scatter jarring differences of his Protestant subjects, in the language of their forefathers, in He- and has taken an active part in causing to brew, German-Hebrew, Judeo-Polish, and be compiled a liturgy, which may unite the other dialects, the Sacred Scriptures; and Lutheran and Calvinistic churches; in which the spirit of these Missionaries may be no objectionable doctrine is introduced, nor judged of, by an occurrence in the life of any essential of faith is omitted. Upon an that eminent and singular man, Mr. Joseph intimation which I had the honour to sug-Wolff, who, when a Jewish rabbi was angry gest, he cordially acceded to the formation at his statements, calmly replied, 'my dear of a society in Berlin for his Jewish subjects, brother, God is not in the whirlwind, or in to which he gave his own royal patronage; the fire, but in the still small voice. You and the president of which is his prime minare not now in a fit state of mind to con-lister, and confidential friend. It is supportverse further: I will only say, Hear, O Is- ed also by the Crown Prince, and a peculiar rael, the Lord our God is one Lord, and Je- fund has been allotted by his Prussian masus of Nazareth is the only Son of God, jesty, for missions to the Jews; nay more born of the seed of David after the flesh, the most distinguished scholar in the Uniand declared to be the Son of God with versity of Berhn is selected to be the mispower. Believe and be saved; you shall sionary to that people. In Saxony also we then have peace and joy. I will go home have a society, of which the prime minis- assuage these alarms. That the impracti- and pray for you. In such a spirit shall ter of that state is president; and we find cability has been prodigiously magnified, and we convince the Jews, and prove curselves the illustrious Prince Galitzin, associated that the danger, as respects missionary exwith his excellency Count Papoff, (who was ertions, is wholly visionary, is amply subwith us in London at our last anniversery) stantiated by the facts which he has brought in a similar society in Russia, and with equal forward. We speak now of the practicazeal and ardour in our cause.

"I have observed many indications amongs the Polish Jews of a wish to return to Palestine. It is remarkable, that their numbers and fear the Lord and his goodness in the latter days.' I behold your Society enlarging its bene- latter days.' I behold your Society enlarging its bene- latter days.' And diffusing wider its bene- latter days.' I behold your Society enlarging its bene- latter days.' I behold your Society enlarging too in external appearance; we are not to, imagine them a feeble of the natives to their religious and control of the native to th are increasing so rapidly as even to excite parative difficulty of a work in which the trary, some of the finest specimens of the perfection of the human form were of the Jew-Jewess of Warsaw. I have seen them as soldiers in the Prussian armies, and a more athletic, manly, tall, and well formed body of troops I never beheld; men fitted alike for the toils and fatigues of war, or the more useful employments of industry and

#### Meligious.

From the Boston Telegraph. THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The sudden death of Rino-riho and Tamahamaha 2d, king and queen of the Sandvich Islands, in a strange land, and almost at the same time, is an event unexpected peculiar, and somewhat tragical embarked for London in the ship L Agle, peculiar feature of the Jewish character, will, Capt. Starbuck, on the 27th of November last, accompanied by a chief named Boka, with his wife Tweene; Captains Jack and nor can I conceive any human plan more Manuia, native commanders of vessels Kuanaco, weigher of sandal-wood to the king; and a young man by the name of Young.

The missionaries, as might be expected, looked forward to the result of this expedition, with anxiety and concern. It was not, however, such a result as has actually taken place, that they feared. They fell propose, leads me to offer a few observa- that God was Sovereign of the ocean, as tions upon its immediate purport, and to so- well as of the land; and that, if he saw fit licit your indulgence if I should enter on a he could protect the little band amid the more enlarged view of the general subject. raging of the elements, and the influence of This assembly is not perhaps aware of the an untried climate. But their painful appeculiar difficulties under which the Com- prehension was, that the corruption and mittee of the Society have to act; nor do wickedness which the king would witness judging by the state and condition of the conclude that religion was but a farce, and

With such feelings as these, they began tively of no importance. Their number in to cherish a desire, that their companion Great Britain is small, their rank and pri- Mr. Eilis, Missionary from the London So ciety, might accompany the king; hoping that by his pious counsels and example, the evils which they feared, would be at least partially counteracted. The king at length obtained a knowledge of their wishes, was made. When Mr. Young expressed his de-pleased with their suggestion, and offered to termination, to do his duty, the Command-etters from the churches were then read, defray the expenses of Mr. Ellis, during by their wealth, as well as in many instances the voyage. But, owing to circumstances over which the missionaries could exercise ne control, the project failed, and Mr. Ellis was left behind.

On the arrival of Riho-riho in England, dence for wise and gracious purposes. The he was at once introduced into all the splenchanges which have taken place in the va- dour of a gay metropolis, without sharing at rious European states during the sway of all in the influence of that undefiled religion, Bonsparte, have singularly altered the re- which even in London has many a sincere lative situation of the governors and their and devoted admirer. He saw the gold subjects. Roman Catholic districts have which adorns the temple of Christianity, been put under Protestant rule, and Protes- but its awful sanctity was concealed within tant under Roman Catholic princes. This the veit. We hear of him at the theatre, has had the effect of opening a door of in- but not at the house of God. His heart troduction to the Christian efforts of our glowed with transport, while witnessing the Bible and Missionary Societies; and the mockery of a play; and, from the multitude vast bodies of Jews who were previously of such scenes into which he was introduced,

for ever. The contagion of polished vice influence of religion in Christian lands. Add sensible to the beauty of learning and piety,

In fact, there is great reason to expect 'his ly marked, that there is no danger of commotion and bloodshed. The young king will probably be placed, for a time, under the guardianship of some experenced chief, the instructions of the missionaries to take effect ;-and in this way, with the blessing of God, the sudden removal of the king and ueen from the throne and from life, may be found to eventuate in the more speedy and perfect triumph of morality and religion in the Sandwich Islands.

From the London Eelectick Review.

PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL IN INDIA.

Mr. Townley states, that there is a native missionary society at Serampore, the committee of which is composed almost entirely of converted natives. But facts like these make no impression on the minds of those opponents of missions in this country, who nean by impossibility, impolicy,-by impracticability, danger. A member of the House of Commons is reported to have declared his opinion in a certain place, only a few days ago, that the missionaries would, in the end, not only turn us out of the West, but even out of the East Indies. What does the Company care about the theological part of the question? Nav, there are too many, who, if they were persuaded that the conversion of the Hinduos is utterly impossible, would be content, and enjoy undisturbed their laugh at the missionaries. But they are led to believe that mutmies, bloodshed, losses, a fall in East India stock, and all sorts of calamities, are the probable consequence of the fanatical attempt to make the Hindoos better Christians than too many of the Europeans. Mr. Hough's book, if these gentlemen would read, might bility of inducing an oatward change in the habits and prejudices of the Hindoo; for, as to the conversion of the heart to God, it does not belong to us to speculate on the com-

or ill-formed or unsightly race; on the con- and the insurmountableness of their religious tices two instances in which the most inish people. The most exquisite portrait I veterate of those prejudices have given ever saw of female beauty, was that of a way; in the one case, before the authoritative interference of the government. We of children to the Ganges. When the Marcry was raised against it, as the Abbe Duons now raises against every similar interference with the prejudices of the natives. But the Marquis was not the man to be diverted from his purpose by such clamours: the law was passed in 1802, by which the practice was declared murder; it was put in force without delay; and notwithstanding or even indications of displeasure.

At the confluence of the Jumna and the themselves. But, not long ago, it was put a that any person found assisting to drown another, should be taken up for murder." without the least disturbance.

"It will, I believe,' says Mr. Hough, 'be allowed, that in the opinion of a confirmed tion. The meeting for this business is to be Brahmin to death. No native Rajah or this city, on the second Wednesday in Nonative Rajah or this city, on the second Wednesday in Nonative Rajah or this city, on the second Wednesday in Nonative But the British Government have paid no deference to this prejudice; awarding appropriate punishments to a six awarding appropriate punishment as a six awarding awarding appropriate punishment as a six awarding appropriate pun Hindoo, it is the greatest of all crimes to put Magistrate ever dreamed of executing one vember. of that caste, whatever were his offence. But the British Government have paid no deference to this prejudice; awarding appropriate punishments to criminals of every caste, with the strictest impartiality. I very well remember a case in point, related to me by the late R. H. Young, Esq. who was for they form a just stimate of their object, in in the land of Christians, would lead him to ten years a Judge, and subsequently Collector of Tinnevelly. When he was Magistrate of Trichinopoly, a Brahmin was condemned to die, and he, ex officio, had to see the sentence carried into edect. It was the first instance of the kind that had occurred at the station; and all the Europeans there were of opinion, that the populace would not allow the man to be executed, and would rescue him by force, if the attempt were Moderator, Rev. William Gammell, Clerk, ing Officer wished to support him with a when the following was the result: added strong escort of soldiers; but this he declined, thinking it of importance to let the natives see that he reposed confidence in his 1; died, 52; total, 3695. A proposition fore. Scarcely a ressel passes like to the control of the own Peons. He requested, however, that, on the event of a tumuit, the military might be prepared to assist in its suppression. The Brahmin was led out in the presence of a settle and Phendal Associations in Massachusers of the coast of Culture and Phendal Associations in Massachusers of the present moment, the wrocked by the present moment was a present moment and the present moment was a present moment where the present moment was a present Brahmin was led out in the presence of a setts and Rhode-Island; the subject was relarge concourse of people, from whom not ferred to a Committee, who reported favoura murmur was heard, while preparations ably, and six brethren were chosen to rewere making for his execution, or at the mo- present the Warren Association in said Conment of his being launched into eternity : vention. and when the awful scene was closed, they quietly dispersed.

'The aversion of the Brahmins to mingle

But to such scenes his eyes are now closed | 'By entering our army, they make another compromise of their ancient prejudices. It is contrary to their superstitions, for any Hindoos, except those of the lowest castes, to use the flesh or skin of any animal; and to have done so formerly, a man would have lost caste. But the whole of our Seapoys, who are composed of all ranks, wear the belts, cartridge-box, bayonet-case, sandals, &c. which are all made of leather. Indeed, many private natives are now accustomed to wear leathern sandals and shoes. A short time previously to my leaving India, I accompanied my Moonshees one evening to the door; and, while they were putting on their shoes, desired to know of what they were made. " Of cow's hide," was the reply. I affected to startle with surprise, and asked how they could be guilty of such sacrilege: to which they replied, with a smile, When we know a little more of you,' meaning European gentlemen,) " we shall

lay aside all these notions." 'Till within these few years, none but low aste Hindoos would embark on board ship but now, the Seapoys are transported across the ocean to any distance at which their services may be required, without any objection being expressed on their part, and on the part of government, with perfect indifference as to their condition of caste. And when they return from these expeditions, they are received again by their friends without the slightest hesitation.

'For a long time, the Seapoys refused to wear a uniformity of dress, until it was thought almost dangerous to propose it. But the late Lieutenant General, Sir Henry Cosby, in the early part of his military career in South India, succeeded in prevailing upon them to receive the unitorm, which has continued to be worn by them to the present intelligence, that the Cons

Two instances are given in which the Royalists and French armin hurning of widows was prevented by the rear of that place when hen British interference without occasioning the 15th ult. He at the same is slightest disturbance. One of these cases French frigates, lying off aide occurred in 1818, in the district of Tinne- It was reported at Gibralters velly, when the author was resident at ry, which were sent to Tank that station. 'Will it be pretended,' the Constitutionalists. Area asks Mr. Hough, 'that the natives of India rit had also discovered ite are more tenacious of destroying helpless other parts of Spain, and the widows, than of their natural rights, long had taken up arms against the established laws, ancient customs and privileges?' It is so pretended, not only by such men as the Abbe Dubois, into whose voit. mouth assertions have been put in direct contradiction to his recorded opinions on this subject in his former work; but, such is the perverting and debasing influence of party spirit, by men of education and intelligence, by the Abbe Dubois' friend the Quarterly Reviewer-who thinks that to stir the question of suttees in the East, even in the British Parliament, is to endanger an Britain. insurrection among the natives! With such men there is no reasoning.

From the Christian Watchman, of Saturday last.

Held its thirteenth anniversary in Boston, on Wednesday and Thursday last. The Rev. Gustavus F. Davis, of South Reading, delivered the introductory sermon, from

of the natives to their religion and customs, a State Convention of the Baptist denomination for Massachusetts, appointed a com-mittee of seven brethren, to consider and strong force, with a rich line prejudices, the Abbe Dabois himself no- mittee of seven brethren, to consider and report on the same. At 9 o'clock, on Thursday, the commit-

tee on the Convention reported, that it was expedient to adopt the measure, and aprefer to the abolition of female infanticide point seven Delegates to assist in its organamong the Rajahpoots, and of the sacrifice ization, from brethren appointed from sister Associations. Some doubts were exquis Wellesley manifested an inclination to pressed as to the operation of the Convenabolish this latter practice, as great an out- tion on other institutions in some respects of Searras, which had recently similar. To these doubts, Dr. Bolles, of Salem, gave a very satisfactory reply, by stating the objects to be accomplished. It was his belief, that by acting in concert with Missionary Societies, foreign and domestic, already established, Education Societies, Tract Societies, &c. many more benevolent designs might be effected than are the predictions of dangerous commotions, it now effected. Especially would the Conwas obeyed without the slightest resistance, vention necessarily, in its extensive action, bring forward our brethren in remote sections of the country to sympathise more atternoon of the 6th of Augus, Ganges at Allahabad, Hindoo devotees fully in the work of Missions, and in the attended by nearly all the miss were for ages in the practice of drowning promotion of the cause of vital religion. After some additional observations by other stop to by the Judge simply issuing an order, brethren, the report of the Committee was accepted, and seven brethren, viz. Thomas French government was also to Baldwin, John Parkhurst, Charles O. Kim- have given up its former objects This had the desired effect: the multitude ball, Charles Train, Joseph Grafton, Tho- measure, and to have prepared collected together on the occasion, dispersed mas Kendall, and Levi Farwell, were appointed as Delegates from the Boston Asso- British declaration, announced ciation, to assist in organizing the Conven-

WARREN ASSOCIATION.

This body celebrated its 57th anniversary at the meeting-house of the Rev. Mr. Hall, n Attleborough, on Thursday last. The reby appropriate singing and prayers, after the British and the Ashantees in the British and the British and the British and the Ashantees in the British and t Mr. Gano, of this town, from Ezekiel xiii. 10-15; after which, a collection was taken ministers belonging to the Association. The Association then proceeded to business, and made choice of Rev. Stephen Gano, as Moderator, Rev. William Gammell, Clerk, about two miles after he increased their army to find the standard of the control by baptism, during the year, 110; by letter, danger from pirates now, round 34; dismissed, 35; excluded, 46; restored, of Cuba, as there has been at all

The religious services were solemn and refreshing, and the audience numerous and attentive. Prayer meetings were held on them. I have heard service it is meeting and Wednesday and Wednesday and Wednesday and Wednesday and Wednesday and I believe it is meeting and them. long considered as unconquerable. But, for some years past, they have enlisted into our native battations, and stand in the line, or march indiscriminately with "vile Pariahs," as the Ahie Dishes described in the line, or completed, they were dismissed by the contyment to the c completed, they were dismissed by the Modas the Abbe Dubois designates them.) and erator, after an affectionate address and even with Chucklers, (workers in leather,) who are some degrees below the Pariah. The Association will meet Martinez, were put upon the Martinez, were put upon the Warren the next year. Kingston, (Jamaica) charged

From the Bone PRESBYTERIAN EDUCAT The whole number of ported to the Poard by Income auxiliaries as havir the May, 1823, is about 23, amount of funds reported hi ceived since that tim hand for that purpose, excess Within the bounds of a Church there are four Ther

ries-Princeton, Auburn, II. and Maryville. Funds two others, in Ohio and So If all the students in the and all in the Theological N Andover, New-Haven and Ke were now at the command Assembly, they would not my one third of the vacant com Presbyterian Church and congregations at least, might if active, zealous, well inforisters could be secured. facts are added, the rapid he ulation—and the demand of tional churches-what exemin quired for the increase of la Lord's vineyard.

### Summary of g

FOREIGN.

Spain .- By the schooner L. Fletcher, arrived at New You have been received. Capt ? possession of Tarifa. He into was expected that the vi would, in a short time, be is a

In addition to the above, w letters received by a respecti in Philadelphia, that the French

pulsed three different times at Capt. Fletcher came down a company with a British squada Algiers, bound to England, the compromised his difference i

Brazil.-Affred P. Edward enger in the Sultana, at New! Kio Janeiro, is bearer of depart vernment, and for the Brain des Affaires. He left on the 80

In the afternoon of Wednesday, the Association, after conversing on the subject of the command of Lord Coche ject is to make a landing nearly the 3d of August, the first blocks ron of Pernambuco, under then Com. Taylor, reached Rio Janes ders were immediately given to ships prepared for sea. Em in the course of a few days, will force. Its object was against the to the Emperor the governor sent them, saying that they pro-

command this squadron. There arrived at Rio de James months of June and July, sevens the coast of Africa, with over \$\sqrt{y}\$ South America.—The discussion recognition of South American ence had been renewed in the bin net at a meeting of the Council, hi was generally believed that the Republics would be acknowledge tion to be issued on the appearant

adopted a similar policy. Russia and Turkey .- All die lime Porte. It is probable we still more obstacles thrown in the war tlement before the Envoy of its reaches Constantinople.

War in Africa .- Another of The loss of the Ashantees, whi about two miles after five hours h

Pirates.—Captain Rogers, of gusta, from Havana, arrived at Me the 16th instant. He says theres Wessels lie on the coast of Cubas Moriel and the Bay of Houda, and

coast not exceeding 40 miles
"There is not the smallest don't
Captain Rogers, "that piracy is
nanced by many merchants at the that a complete system is arranged them. I have heard several Span On the 19th unt three pirates, de Los Santos, Benito Cassal, and

he boat o Il brough DOM.

Enterpri had arrive rgo of salted obtained by coast of Pa preserved an hooner Ontar acuse, in the bushels of sa nanufactured ard, in Connec aptain H. left estern canal, any, on the fire His schoo d draws three n absence of happy to ani irer, the rem of Ashley his company He desce St. Louis, valuable for rickara Villa ve returned possession)

professions rere disregar be placed in they are far e pleased to le is cleared the and Fayettevi large logs, wh the navigation as the first has been so t boats will he orks below W d, and we tr object desire mel, so that, ed of lighters cir cargoes to, arves at Wil

cannot be fi

are complete effected. ding (Pennsy) tant, says-1 d of the com al is at hand. gain turned in maged by the t to-day it wi from some di ugh: when t arbon to Phila Gov. Shulze, ed strangers, this interestin th coal at th waiting abov trip of the wl Reservation g, says the R the Commi ellency Gover ast session e Indians, in ns of land wh upon an adju eight tracts tion of the G angement, Il also obtain

deaths in the n e Judge Wins eorge Banks and Mrs. T Every bod fly at the firs nsions, you doing-mone narket. Eve us terribie ac rleans." Carolina .leston, repor

of first qualit

sippi.—A lett

says-"Na

though the

w cases of yo and five ne d.—The old. onstitution, C tic movemen orth River, three topsai Her appearai gate in our Na ars old, she is rants to Hay! 00 coloured p on Sunday 1 Hayri. ral La Faye of New-Yor evening, las in the morni

am-boat Jame

quence of th

in Haverstra four hours, the West Point He remaine iets were pre fter examinin as well as l left the Po Newburgh 30,000 person thim. Notw fatigued, 1 and supper pense, and a were prese and was perr board the K morning the

ds of citizens ghkeepsie He own to a sup ly after bre med, and th on Thurs RIAN EDUCATION IN number of benefit Board by Fresh ces as having been about 23, and ds reported and to that tim purpose, exceeds

are four Theolog on, Auburn, Hambde Funds are col Ohio and South Co tudents in these s Theological S -Haven and New-B the command of the y would not supply he vacant congress Church-and a thou at least, might ber secured. d, the rapid incre he demands of the s-what exertions increase of labor rd.

nary of No FOREIGN.

the schooner Luci ved at New-York to the 14th ult eived. Capt. F. co nat the Constitution arifa. He inform French armies we ace when he pass at the same time s, lying off and on the at Gibraltar that sent to Tarifa h palists. A revolu iscovered itself in Spain, and the i rms against the Kin that the whole rt time, be in a six

the above, we ke by a respectable that the Frenchiad ferent times at lai British squadros, to England, the Der is differences win ed P. Edwards litana, at New-You

for the Brazilia le left on the 8th of that the political d re in a very unsettle. August an expedition 74, and four other number of transpon f Lord Cochrane I landing near Perman ans are represented n th a rich Treasure the first blockading ached Rio Janeiro

liately given to have for sea. Every ea et them in readings a few days, with an was against the portion that recently sat the governor was a that they prefer g that they prefe es. Admiral leven uadron. at Rio de Janeira d July, seven veschi ca, with over 3,000 .- The discussion

outh American lide of the Council, held y all the minister, lieved that the die be acknowledged at first expected. ent was also believe former objections beave prepared a proon the appearance , announcing its la policy.

ckey.—All differences lowers are again at through the interfer d, and the Marys d as the Ambassand d by Russia to the robable we shall in own in the way di ae Envoy of Alexa ople.

Another engage at Cape Coast, but Ashantees, in which d and had 678 wes Ashantees, who is Ashantees, who here five hours fight two days they were with a reinforce for army to 16,000, s, they had again niles of the Casila. Rogers, of the arrived at Neste says there is as sow, round the says been at any instantians of the case of the ca as been at any issued by them, is the wrecks of the coast of Cuba, but of Houda, all exists of miles. smallest doubt, that piracy is chants at Harms m is arranged and several Spanis 0 miles iracy on our re

ere all brought in guilty.

DOMESTIC.

riam Enterprise .- The brig Urchin, ick, had arrived at Rio de Janeiro cargo of salted beef and hides, which en obtained by killing the wild cat-be coast of Patagonia. The beef ll preserved and of good quality. schooner Ontario, Captain Huginson, racuse, in the State of New-York, mbushels of salt, of a very superior manufactured at that place, arrived ford in Connecticut, on the 6th in-

Captain H. left Syracuse, which is western canal, about 200 miles bemany, on the first of August, stopped formight at Albany, and a week at ork. His schooner is about 68 feet in and draws three feet of water. an absence of nearly three years. happy to announce, says the St.

loquirer, the return of Maj. Henry frm of Ashley and Henry,) with a his company, from the Rocky He descended the Missouri to St. Louis, with a considerable d valuable fors, &c. In passing Anckara Village, the Ress (who it share returned, and are now in ble possession) invited them to stop, any professions of friendship, which were disregarded. No reliance t be placed in their promises, as it red they are far from being friendly are pleased to learn, say the Editors Raleigh (N. C.) Register, that Mr. has cleared the river between Wiin and Fayetteville of several thou-dage logs, which had been imbedrears, and which produced obstructo the navigation. Brown's Reach, was the first obstacle above Wiln, has been so cleared of obstruc-hat boats will hereafter pass without

works below Wilmington are nearly eted, and we trust they will accomthe object desired, of deepening the hannel, so that, in future, there will need of lighters to enable vessels to their cargoes to, or carry them from harves at Wilmington. This fact, er, cannot be fully ascertained until ms are completely closed, which will be effected.

eading (Pennsylvania) paper, of the instant, says-The anxiously wished riod of the completion of the Schuyland is at hand. On Tuesday the wasagain turned into those sections redamaged by the flood, and we underthat to-day it will be turned into those g from some distance above through crough: when the whole route, from Carbon to Philadelphia, will be navi-I with coal at the head of the navigaare waiting above in order to perform strip of the whole route.
Im Reservations —We have pleasure

ting, says the Raleigh (N. C.) Regis-tat the Commissioners appointed by mellency Governor Holmes, under the the Indians, in relation to certain Red upon an adjustment of their claims iny-eight tracts of land, which awaits action of the General Assembly. By arrangement, we understand the will also obtain 15,000 additional acres d of first quality.

eiseippi.-A letter dated Natchez, Au-25 says-"Natchez still continues ly, though there have been several indeaths in the neighbourhood. Among are Judge Winston, Mrs. T. Walker, George Banks, old Mr. Graw. Dr. is, and Mrs. Trumbull, of Jefferson . Every body is on the alert, and to fly at the first alarm. Under these hensions, you may suppose there is g doing-money is now entirely out market. Every mail and steam-boat us terrible accounts of the fever in

uth Carolina .- The Board of Health arleston, reported the occurrence of new cases of yellow fever on the 11th t, and five new cases on the 12th. wal.-The old, favourite, iron-sided eConstitution, Com. Macdenough, made estic movement from the Navy Yard North River, on Saturday last, uner three topsails. We understand ill sail for the Mediterranean in a few Her appearance is not exceeded by figate in our Navy; and, although she Years old, she is perfectly sound. grants to Hayti.-We understand that 30 coloured people sailed from Phil-

his on Sanday last, in the ship James the last three years, it has stood thus.

13,109 land, 7 land of New-York, in Castle Garden, on In 1823, (returns unusually defective,) 10,643 land, 7 land of New-York, and about one In 1824, 1824. d in the morning embarked on board tram-boat James Kent, for Albany. pence of the steam-boat's running ad four hours, the General did not ar-He remained here several hours. cadets were presented to him individu-After examining every part of this inon, as well as his short stay would ad-he left the Point about sunset, and he left the Point about sunset, and led Newburgh about seven o'clock, if 30,000 persons had assembled here eet him. Notwithstanding he was veloch fatigued, he consented to appear hall and supper, which were got up at expense, and at which a vast number spie were present. About midnight he d, and was permitted to seek some resonant to board the Kent. At half past six he morning the steam-boat reached shkeepsie. Here the General was red by several uniform companies and lands of citizens, who escorted him to

It was given in evidence that ral and his suite landed at Clermont, where rule of scripture, of charity, or of decorum, of the donations, subscriptions, &c. received have already justly obtained in their proreleft of the crew of a piratica a magnificent ball was given by R. L. Livingre part of the Capt. Pepe, who ston, Esq. at which all the neighbouring lain the month of February last, dies and gentlemen attended. After the in the month, and afterwards gaeties of the evening he retired to rest, and schr. Nymph. British vessel of left the mansion of Clermont early the next the boat of the next morning, on his progress up the river. At ten o'clock he arrived at Catskill. The highlands were covered with people; a sa-lute was fired; arches erected, and every other possible manifestation of veneration and respect shown to the Friend of Ameri-

ca. Having made a short stay at Catskill, he re-embarked, and arrived at Hudson at twelve the same day. Here the most elegant preparations were made for his reception. The town was literally choked with citizens and strangers to witness the scene; but the General had very little time to remain, and thousands were disappointed at having no opportunity to be introduced to him. An address was presented to him by the authorities of Hudson, and a brief reply made .-- The General then proceeded on board the boat again, and reached Albany on Friday night, where he was also sumptuously entertained. On Saturday he visited Troy, and on Sunday embarked on his return to New-York, where he arrived on Monday morning. Certain information has been received in Philadelphia, that the General would leave New-York for New-Jerey, on Thursday morning last-that he would be at Bordentown, on Sunday night, and cross to Bristol on Monday morning. He will that night sleep at the Arsenal, near Frankford, and enter Philadelphia on Tuesday morning.



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1824.

BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES. The following table we have compiled from the List of Associations published in the Luminary for June. It is more complete than usual; but it does not contain reports from all the Associations. There are many unassociated churches in the United States, from which no communications are received by the General Convention. It is desirable, that correct returns be made to the Agent, by the transmission of minutes, or otherwise; for in this way alone can we form any estimate of the actual condition of Caroni to rinaucipina, will be havi-Gov. Shulze, and several other dis-shed strangers, we understand, are to so this interesting scene. Two boats have this good effect, among others, that it would tend to increase our union, by presenting a view of the collective strength of the denomination; furnishing a comparative estimate of its increase, and in various ways strengthening the sense of common interests

and duties. To facilitate the comparison of the past boss of land which they claimed, have year with preceding years, we have added a column, containing the totale, in 1822.

STATES.	No. of Asso-	Churches	Ministers	Baptized.	Tetal, 1324.	Total, 1822.
Maine,	5	188	121	340	9771	9,803
N. Hampshire,	3	54	30	105	3319	2,764
Vermont,	7	131	88	229	9916	9,500
Massachusetts,	6	131	123	637	11839	9,833
Rhode Is and,	3	46	35	225	4378	6.166
Connecticut,	3	65	65	592	7987	7,043
New-York.	22	483	353	1279	38968	38,078
New-Jersey.	. 1	31	22	50	-2201	2,261
Pennsylvania,	6	75	75	355	5458	5.822
Delaware,	1	7	6	13	484	563
Maryland,	2	30	27	45	901	1,463
Dist. of Columbia,	1	17	20	62	1673	1,:69
Virginia.	19	293	149	1580	17605	11,881
North Carolina,	12		128	1234	14102	13,140
South Carolina,	7	214	123	815	14833	14,002
Georgia,	9	257	127	1408	15574	2,998
Aiabama,	7	128	72	444	4874	
Tennéssee,	10	174	128	600	10404	11,479
Mississippi,	3	63	31	192	2024	1,551
Louisiana,	1	6		7	101 2206	749
Missouri,	4		14	540	1161	833
Illinois,	4	46	43	106	4304	4,272
Indiana,	7	141	105	1021	23051	23,964
Kentucky,	23	437	164	388	7842	7,25
Ohio.	17	220	113		2862	,,000
Gen. Conference, F. C. B. G. C.	1	18 32	22	59	1284	
Total-1824,	134	3594	2219	13175	225682	212,590
Tota -1822,	169	3122	1882	13109	212599	1

The returns, it will be recollected, are actual increase, because the number of those who have died, or have been excluded, is deducted. The number baptized, supplies the criterion of the annual increase. For

From these numbers, it appears, that the average annual increase, is about 12,000 and in Haverstraw Bay, where she rebut it is sufficiently large to awaken our gratitude to God. May the old and the new members of our church, possess the

HUDSON RIVER ASSOCIATION.

Sikeepsie Hotel, where, at 8 o'clock, defences of doctrines, for the benefit of their t down to a sumptuous breakfast. Imstely after breakfast the escort was formed, and the General was attendthe boat with every possible mark of the Do. Theresees the General was attended to exercise forbearance," in declaring their opinions? We are aware of no Orned, and the General was attendle boat with every possible mark of
On Thursday evening the GeneClaring their opinions? We are aware of no

sentiments.

The "Adviser" proceeds:

"It is a bold assertion, and what we had no right to expect from any Baptist Association at the present day and in this country, to say that immersion is the one indispensable thing which gives to Baptism all its character as a divine ordinance. Yet this have they done, by denying that sprinkling and pouring, as done in many other churches, although it be by an authorized minister, and in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, is Baptism."

The Association have not made the "bold essertion" in question. They insist, not that immersion is the one indispensable thing which gives to Baptism its character as a divine ordinance;" but that immersion alone is Baptism itself; and consequently, whatever importance the Scriptures attach to Baptism, they attach to immersion.

The Association is further accused, as

"Expressed the most illiberal, and what other denominations have a right to style, unscriptural sentiments, in relation to the terms of communion."

Other denominations have no right to style our sentiments unscriptural, until they can hrove them to be so. This has not yet been done, though it has often been attemptedin a manuer, too, not remarkable for "forbearance."

The Baptist Association would exclude frem their fraternal embrace, those whom they acknowledge to be Christians, merely because they have not been immersed in some water at the time of their Baptism."

" Merely" because we consider the commands of the Saviour as of paramount authority! If the Baptists were in errour, would the Adviser wish them to disregard their own deliberate judgments? St. Paul taught the early Christians, that it was criminal to act in violation of their conscientious opinions, even in reference to points otherwise indifferent.\*

"They that endeavour to magnify their sectarian peculiarities, and insist upon their way as the only correct and scriptural method, are but opposing the progress of true benevolent and Christian feeling in the

What does the Editor of the Adviser wish? Has he not a facourite "way," which he considers right? Does he wish the Baptists to conform to this? If so, does he not act precisely as he censures us for acting? If he has no preference, why not adopt our opinions? There would be no barrier then.

The zeal of the Editor waxes warm as he proceeds, and he concludes with a petulant though vague truism.

\* Romans xiv. 14, &c .- Paley's Moral Philosophy, b. 1. c 7.

BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

This Society held its Seventh Annua Meeting, at Hamilton, June 2, 1824. The Reports of the Executive Committee, Treasurer, and different Agents, contain a full and lucid statement of the progress and prospects of the Hamilton Institution together with the amount of receipts, subscriptions and expenditures.

The Committee appropriated, to meet the current expenses of the year past, the sum of \$3921 70. In closing their Repor they remark :-

" A view of the rise and progress of this Institution, presents much in the providence of God, which demands the most grateful acknowledgments, and furnishes practical proofs that the hearts of men are in His lung's and Vater's Mithridates. hands, and He can turn them to any object He is pleased to promote.

"Although the number of beneficiaries ih so short a period, nas been far greater than was at first anticipated, and the scarcity of money has been yearly increasing, yet owing to the blessing of God, through tions, all the expenses, up to the present period, have been amply provided for, "The fruits of the Institution already

produced, furnish evidence that it is not in vain in the Lord. The first that went out present to the Board of Trustees the very ter of Col. Thomas M. Randolph, of Alberfrom under the patronage of this Society, is labouring in the Black-River country, vant, the next is settled near Lake Ontario, and very defective. The totals, as given above, in June, 1822, a class went out consisting of do not furnish the means of estimating the five; one of whom is gone to the Burman Empire, one to the State of Pennsylvania, and the others are labouring in different parts of this State. At the annual meeting COLUMBIAN COLLEGE IN THE DISTRICT OF in June, 1823, a second class, consisting of seven, received the hours of the Institution, and went forth into the harvest, and are labouring in Buffalo, Rochester, Westmoreland, Trenton, the Black River country, and

"Another class, consisting of ten, have now completed their studies, and are ready to take their departure for such stations as may be assigned them by the Great Head of the Church. Several destitute churches, in different directions, from Ohio to Vermont, are waiting to receive them, and one is destined to Ireland. The most of them will, in all probability, soon be stationed, where it is hoped, they will shine as lights in the world. The school is still increasing beyond former example, and although the Society is free from debt, yet the Treasury is without any available funds. The demands gin of the institution, is now so far organizare imperious for increasing efforts to sustain, under God, the increasing weight of ous branches of that science may be exthis growing Institution. While the churches pected to commence within a few months. are sending to it their young men; they are requested to contribute to its necessities, as THOMAS SEWALL, M.D. Professor of Ana-

the Lord shall prosper them." According to the Treasurer's Report the receipts in cash were - - 84014 59 Expenditures do. - - - -3933 21

Balance in the Treasury 881 38

in the Seminary, &c.

The whole number of permanent scholarships now endowed, at \$1000 each, is

Six more have been subscribed by friends to the Society, not available at present.

Fifteen temporary scholarships, to be continued three years, at \$70 a year, have been pledge of success to his future efforts, and subscribed during the past year, in the city of i

The Seminary seems to be flourishing beyond the anticipations of its best friends.

COLLEGIATE RECORD.

Yale College.-Josiah W. Gibbs, A. M. of Andover has been appointed by the Corporation, Librarian, and Lecturer on Classical Literature and Biblical Criticism. The distinguished talents of Mr. Gibbs, render

Medical Schools .- There are fifteen medical Schools in the United States, viz. one in Pennsylvania, one in Kentucky, two in Masachdsetts, two in the State of New-York, capital of the empire. one in Maryland, one in New-Hampshire, one in Maine, one in South-Carolina, newly organized, one in Ohio, two in Vermont, one in Connecticut, and one in Rhode-Island The latter is connected with Brown University, and though still in its infancy, promises to become, under the care of its scientific and industrious Professors, eminently worthy of an increasing patronage.

PROFESSOR CHASE.

We have been favoured with the follow ing letter from Professor Chase, of the Co lumbian College, which our readers will be gratified to peruse entire. The Professor, it is probable, is now on the ocean. May the Sovereign of the winds and waves protect him, and soon restore him to his affectionate friends:

LIVERPOOL, August 7, 1824.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

My letters from Gottingen, Paris, and London, I trust, arrived long ago; and l would now add that it is my intention to sail for America about the first of September. I calculate much on the beneficial effect of the voyage; and I hope to be in Washington soon enough, at least, to attend the commencement at the Columbian College in December. It will give you pleasure to learn, that I

have purchased for the library some of the most important books, connected with Ecclesiastical History and with Biblical Literature, that could be selected in Germany, Holland, and Britain; such as the works of Eusebius and the other Greek ecclesiastical historians; the Annals of Baronius, with Pagi's Review, in eight or ten volumes, too, once belonging to the library of Lord Cornwallis; Waiton's Biblia Polygiotta, with Castell's Heptagiott Lexicon, and perhaps a score of other folios, besides several hundred volumes of smaller size. Among them are the historical works of Henke, wick (Me.) was ordained to the work of an Planck, and others; fifteen or twenty copies of the Hebrew Bible, the most valuable S. Woodward. Sermon by Elder D. Duneditions of the Greek New Testament, from that of Weistein to the one just published by Vater; Schleusner's, Brettschneider's, and Wahl's Lexicons; Schleusner's Novus Thesaurus of the Septuagant, and many exeget- the Lord, knowing only the baptism of ical productions of distinguished excellence, John." Prayer, on the imposition of hands, with the means of prosecuting the study of all the oriental languages that contribute to the elucidation of the Scriptures. You will be gratified at finding on the list some works also of a more general nature; such as Playfair's extensive and scientific view of Chronology, and that celebrated monument of philological genius and erudition, Ade-

Some of the books will be shipped from Hamburgh, others from Amsterdam, and the remainder from Liverpool. Dr. Vater, to whose kind attentions at the University of Haile, I am much indebted, will send us his Synchronistical Tables, as soon as the new édition is published, which is now in the means of prayer, and naremitting exer- the press. It will, I hope, inspire me with gratitude, to see these treasures all safely

arrived on College Hill. Please to accept for yourself and your dear family my affectionate wishes, and to to Miss VIRGINIA JEFFELSON RANDOLPH, daughrespectful regards of their friend and ser

I. CHASE. Rev. O. B. Brown, President of ? the Board of Trustees, &c. 5

[Communicated]

COLUMBIA.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Columbian College, on Tuesday, the 21st inst. the following elections were unanimously made.

In the Classical Department. vice Alva Woods, A. M. resigned.

In the Medical Department. THOMAS HENDERSON, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic. NICHOLAS WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, M.D.

Professor of Materia Medica. The Medical Department of this College, which has been contemplated from the oried, that a Course of Lectures on the vari-

tomy and Physiology.

JAMES M. STAUGHTON, M. D. Professor of

The Professors in that Department are,

Surgery and Chemistry.
THOMAS HENDERSON, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.
NICHOLAS W. WORTHINGTON, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica.

The talents, the industry, and the expe-

which is infringed by a frank avowal of our by him, and subordinate agents during the fession, promise great usefulness to the pubpast year. These are in cash, clothing for lic, and inspire the warinest anticipations of beneficiaries, produce, furniture for the rooms | complete success in the efforts of this College to promote improvement in that impor-

tant Department.

Mr. Ruggles, who is called to fill the Mathematical and Philosophical Chair in the Classical Department, has been employed as a Tutor in this College from the commencement of its operations; and his talents and acquirements, already elicited in the service of this institution, are a certain afford the most satisfactory assurance that the choice is well directed.

> For the Columbian Star. BURMAN MISSION.

MR. EDITOR.

The fact is now well authenticated, that a war is raging between the British provinces of India and the government of the Burman Empire. The British allege as a reason for commencing hostilities, that the Burmese persisted in their practice of hunting in the jungles of Arracan, without liberty from him a desirable acquisition to the seminary, them. The government of Burmali denies the claim of the English to that province, and has taken up arms to resist their approaches. By the latest accounts, the British were intending to take possession of Rangoon, and proceed directly to Ava, the

> The effect of this contest may be particularly disastrous to our Missionaries and their operations in Burmah. At such a crisis, this mission should become a subject of solicitude and prayer to all its friends.

Will not Christians of every name, at the approaching monthly prayer meeting, remember this mission in their strong cries and supplications? While the din of bat tle is heard, and while "garments rolled in blood" are exhibited, may Judson and his pious associates-messengers of peace and sal-ation to a perishing people, enjoy undis-turbed security, and the smiles of their Heavenly Father. ZETHAR.

From the National Intelligeneer.

LA FAYETTE'S VISIT.

Our readers have seen the annunciation of a projected work by Col. Joseph Watson, intended to comprise a Narrative of the Preceedings of the People and Constituted Authorities connected with the visit of Gen. La Fayette to the United States. Col. Watson's position at the seat of government, in he centre of our political system, gives him great facilities and advantages for such a compilation, of which his talent and industry will enable him to make a profitable use. A similar work has been announced by more than one person elsewhere. But no one, it is probable, will be as successful in this undertaking, as Mr. Watson, for the reasons already suggested. There appears to be a propriety, too, in such a work's emanating from the seat of government. It is not in this case we are assured, undertaken with a view to gain, but as an offering of gratitude and respect to the People's Guest. The work is not intended to be strictly a compilation, but it is intended to give a narrative form, with historical and geographia cal illustrations, particularly with reference to revolutionary events.

ORDINATION.

On the 9th instant, Elder SHIMUEL OWEN? member of the Baptist church in Brunsevangelist. Introductory prayer by Elder bar of Nobleborough, from Acts xviii. 25-" This man was instructed in the way of the Lord: and being fervent in the spirit, he spake and taught diligently the things of by Elder B. Cole, of Lewiston. Right hand of fellowship, by Elder S. Stearns, of Bath. Concluding prayer, by Elder J. Garcelon.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr James Anderson, to Miss Ro-SANNA B. EDELIN, all of this city.

On Tu sday evening last, by the Rev Mr. Hawley, Mr. WILLIAM BAIL r, to Miss MARP ANN H. Mason, both of this city. On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Q.

Norris, Mr. JOSEPH B ODERS, to MISS ELIZA Stoors, both of Alexandria In Georgetown, on Tuesday, 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Balch, Mr. War. Davis, to Miss ELIZA AREOL, both of Alexandria

At Monticello, Va on the 10th inst. by the Rev F. W. Hatch, Mr. N CHOLAS PRILIT TRIBE,

DIED,

marle.

In this city, on Sunday last, in the 50th year of his age, JOHN CHABB, Esq. late Cat-tain in the United States Corps of Marines. In this city, in the 59th year of her age, Mrg. MARGARET STEWART, relict of the late Cape. Samuel Noble Stewart, of Philadelphia. In Georgetown, on Thursday, the 16th inst.

Mr. Is ac Owens, Jun merchant. At New-York, on Saturday evening last, Davie Bergune, Esq. merchant; in the 54th

year of his age In Utica, New-York, on Sunday, the 12th inst WILLIAM RUGGLES, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; for many years the faithful and successful pasvice Alva Woods, A. M. resigned. son county, New-York.

> Wholesale Prices Current. WASHINGTON CITY, SEPTEMBER 25.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
Bacon	lb.	- 74	- 8
Candles		- 10	- 12
Cheese	-	- 7	- 9
Coffee, best	85	- 20	- 21
common -	-	- 18	- 20
Corn meal	bush.	- 45	1-0-2-00
	barrel	5 25	Division.
White wheat -	- 11	5 50	Salar Salar
Lard - · ·	lb.	- 8	- 0
Lime (Thomaston) retail	cask		Strateber.
Molasses	gall.	- 28	Children Co.
Oi , summer .	**	- 42	
Salt · · ·	sack	3 00	State of the
Sugar, best	cwt.	11 50	_ 10
common .	16	9 00	7.
Whiskey, common .	gall.	- 26	_ 99:
old :	61	45	414
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	10000	The same of the same of	MADE OF STREET

#### Bottry.

From " Poetic Vigils, By Bernard Barton." MORNING AND EVENING.

How beautiful is Morn,-When daylight, newly born, From the bright portals of the east is breaking While songs of joy resound From countless warblers round, To light and life from silent slumber waking

The parting clouds unfold Their edges ting'd with gold; Bright is the summit of the lofty mountain; The glist'ning tops of trees, Touch'd by the rustling breeze, Are bright and tuneful as the Muses' fountain

As upward mounts the sun, The valleys, one by one, Ope their recesses to the living splendor: The mighty ocean's breast

Heaves upward to be biest, And bids its waves reflected light surrender.

Each humble flower lifts up Its dewy bell or cup, Smiling through tears that know no tinge of sadness:

The insect tribes come out, And, fluttering all about, Fill the fresh air with gentle sounds of gladness

O! who can witness this. Nor feel the throb of bliss With which creation's every pulse seems beating ?

Or who, 'mid such a store Of rapture flowing o'er, The tribute of the heart forbear repeating ?

Yet have I known in hour Of more subduing power Than this of beauty glowing, -music gushing; -An hour whose quiet calm Diffus'd a hotier balm, Whose watch-word " Peace, be still !" the inmost heart was hushing.

It is the close of day, When Evening's hues array The western sky in all their radiant lustre; When round the setting sun, His goal of glory won, Resplendent clouds in silent beauty muster.

'Tis when day's parting light, Dazzing no more the sight, Its chastened glory to the eye is granting, That "thoughts too deep for tears," Unearthly hopes and fears, And voiceless feelings, in the heart are panting.

While thus the western sky Delights the gazing eye With thrilling beauty, touching and endearing; What still of earth is fair Borrows its beauty there, Tho' every borrow'd charm is disappearing.

Ere yet those charms grow dim, Creation's vesper-hymn, Grateful and lovely, is from earth ascending; Till, with that song of praise, The hearts of those who gaze With solemn feelings of delight are blending.

Then from those portals bright A farewell gleam of light Breaks with unearthly glory on the vision; And through the folding doors. The eye of thought explores Seraphic forms, and phantasies elysian.

These pass like thoughts away! Yet may their hallow'd sway Rest on the heart, -as dew-drops round, adorn

The drooping, silent flowers, Feed them through night's dark hours, And keep them fresh and living till the morn-

Thus should the sunset hour, With soul-absorbing power, Nurse by its giories the immortal spirit; And plume its wings for flight To realms of cloudless light, Regions its Gop hath form'd it to inherit.

Fair, bright, and sweet is Moun, When daylight, newly born, In all its beauty is to sense appealing Yet Evs to me is fraught With more unearthly thought, And purer touches of immortal feeling!

#### Miscellany.

From the London Baptist Magazine. Extracts of letters from a Gentleman a Smyrna, August 6, 1823.

A few weeks back, I joined three English traveilers in a tour to Ephesus: this place is about fifty miles from Smyrna. This distance is nothing with you, but we found it no trifle when travelling on horseback over mountains and through marshes, and armed as we each were with pistols and guns; we took with us a Janissary as a guide, with other attendants. Our cavalcade consisted of eight horses, and the journey occupied three days and nights. We had no inns or places of shelter beyond mere cattle-sheds, or occasionally a spreading tree, to screen us from the burning heat of the midday sun. We were compelled to undergo great fatigue, but I will not trouble you with a detail of our progress there; and, indeed, it would be a shame to talk of difficulties in a journey which led me to a view of the remains of that once celebrated city which cannot be seen with other than deep interest; for although Diana's temple, and all the other works of art, lie in ruins, yet Ephesus is too intimately connected with the earliest ages of Christianity to be forgotten, or to be beheld with indifference. It must have been an immense place, for the extent of the five hundred and forty feet;—at the dis-ruins is astonishingly great: there are re-tance of three miles, it is cut off and thrown in peace. You will revisit the hospitable

though half buried in rubbish, others lying down, are seen in numbers; here and there remains of Diana's temple are pointed out; within its shattered walls are some beautiful and majestic columns, nearly twenty feet in circumference and forty feet in length, in one solid block. I have sent a fragment of a capital to London: you may call it a fragment of one of the seven wonanother place are the walls of an immense building, all of white marble; within are four fine red granite pillars of immense weight, formed of one solid piece. The scanty limits of a sheet of paper will not afford room to say half I would upon this interesting place. In general terms it would be described as a mass of ruins overgrown with thistles and tall weeds. It must have been an earthquake, or a series of earthquakes, that could overset such a mighty place: it is now entirely deserted by human kind, excepting a few Turkish goatherds, who have raised mud huts to shelter them from the winter rains; and of these there are not perhaps more than twenty or thirty, who, with the few travellers whom curiosity may conduct thither, are the only individuals that disturb the numerous bands of storks and jackdaws, whose ancestry, perhaps for some hundreds of years, have held quiet possession of the roofless walls of the far-famed city of Ephesus.

August 29, 1823.

You have already heard, I dare say, that I have lately been to Ephesus. I need hardly say that I visited that place with intense interest, although it now only presents a scene of desolation. I am sorry I cannot, in so short a limit, give you some description of what we saw. I may, perhaps, at my leisure, write a detailed account of our trip, when I shall take care you shall see it. I must just tell you that on our journey to Ephesus, (for there were three gentlemen with me,) we witnessed what might give no very imperfect idea of the plague of locusts, such as the Egyptians once experienced-the atmosphere was not darkened with them, but about twelve miles before we reached the plain on which Epnesus is situate, we encountered an army, or flight of locusts, extending itself over many miles of country; the earth was literally covered with them; it would have been almost im possible to drop a shilling on the ground, without its falling upon one of those insects; and so numerous were they in the air, that by partially shutting the eyes, they had just the appearance of a fall of large flakes of snow; but as we passed along, they were good enough to get out of the way, and would not wait to be trod upon. We had occasion, having met with a well of tolerable water, to stop and refresh our horses when in the midst of this multitude of locusts, and we also sat down to take some refreshment too, when they assembled on our loaf of bread, just as hungry flies will upon a sugar bason: we threw two or three lumps of these locusts are of a sort of brown or nanop joints of the little finger, and they are the same species as in some seasons overspread the country, and devour every particle of herbage.

From Dick's "Christian Philosopher." GEOLOGICAL CONFIRMATIONS OF THE UNI-VERSAL DELUGE.

It is admitted by every geologist, that our globe, as to its present form and arrangement, has been, comparatively, of short duration. Cuvier deduces, from certain progressive changes on the earth's surface, as well as from the concurrent traditions of many nations, that the first appearance of man upon the face of the globe, or at least, the renewal of the human race after some great catastrophe, cannot be referred to a period further back than about five or six thousand years from the present time. - Geologists, too, of every description, however different the systems or theories they have adopted, have all been constrained from the evidence of fact, to admit this conclusion, "that every part of the dry land was once covered by the ocean,"-thus confirming the scriptural account of that stupendous event, the universal deluge. This event, from its very nature, must have been accompanied with the most terrible convulsion, both on the exterior surface, and in the interior strata of the globe. Accordingly we find, that traces of this awful catastrophe exist in every region of the earth. Mr. Parkinson describes the whole islands of Great Britain, as having since its completion "suffered considerable disturbance from some prodigious and mysterious power. By this power all the known strata, to the greatest depths that have been explored, have been more or less broken and displaced, and, in some place, have been so lifted, that in some of the lowest of them have been raised to the surface; while portions of others, to a very considerable depth and extent, have been entirely carried away."-The whole of the Alpine region in Switzerland, and the north of Italy, considered as one mass, shows the most evident marks of dislocation. At the height of three thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, M. Saussure met with a chasm a hundred feet wide, and so deep that he saw no bottom. All travellers on the Alps have regarded them with horror. They mark the most evident convulsions, but show no signs of having been occasioned by attrition. Mr. Townsend, speaking of the Pyrenees, which he personally inspected, says, "What is most remarkable is, to see four enormous chasms almost perpendicular, which divided both mountains and their valleys, and which appeared as if they had the ardent patriots, prudent counsellors, and just been rent asunder." Throughout the brave warriors, with whom you were associated the street of the rew that remain of the ardent patriots, prudent counsellors, and brave warriors, with whom you were associated the street of the rew that remain of the ardent patriots, prudent counsellors, and Throughout the range of the Andes, and in every other ciated in achieving our liberty. But you mountainous region, similar chasms and disruptions, indicating the former operation of some tremendous power, are frequently observed by those who visit such scenes of panion in arms and brother in peril. Lingrandeur.-In some of the coal mines in coln, and Green, and Knox, and Hamilton our own country, the coal is in some places are gone; the heroes of Saratoga and lifted up, or thrown down, several hundreds Yorktown have fallen, before the only foe

and aqueducts; and immense blocks of An evidence of the effects which could only venerated as we did, you will not meet at granite and marble lie strewed about in all be produced by a general deluge, is also af- its door. His voice of consolation, which directions. Pillars, some standing upright, forded by those organic remains to which I have already adverted, and particularly by not now break its silence to bid you welthose immense quantities of marine shells, come to his own roof. But the grateful stands a solitary but noble archway. The which have been discovered in situations so children of America will bid you welcome, elevated, and in places so far removed from in his name. Welcome, thrice welcome, the sea, as to prove that they were left there to our shores; and whithersoever throughout by a flood extending over the globe. Touraine, in France, a hundred miles from take you, the ear that hears you shall bless the sea, is a bed of shells stretching nine leagues in extent, and twenty feet in depth, ness to you, and every tongue exclaim, with and including shells not known to belong to heartfelt joy, welcome, welcome LA FAYders of the world among the ancients. In the neighbouring sea. Humboldt found sea- ETTE. shells on the Andes at an elevation of fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty feet above the level of the sea. The slaty mountain of La Bolcha, near Verona, is famous for petrifactions, among which are the Academy of Science, on the state of enumerated more than one hundred species of fish, natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, here assembled in one place.

It appears, therefore, that the researches of Geology confirm the fact of a Universal in 1778, indicated about 8000 species of Deluge, and thus afford a sensible proof of plants. M. Decandolle now describes 40,the credibility of the sacred historian, and, consequently, of the truth of the doctrines less exceed 50,000. Buffon estimated the of divine Revelation.

Extract from an Oration pronounced before the Phi Beta Kappa, at Cambridge, Aug 27, 1824, by Professor Everett.

Yes, my friends, such is the exhortaion which calls on us to exert our powers, to employ our time, and consecrate our labours in the cause of our native land. When we engage in that solemn study, the history man, from his cradle in the East to these last limits of his wandering; when we behold him for ever flying westward from civil and religious thraldom, bearing his houserest and finding none, but still pursuing the flying bow of promise, to the glittering hills cannot but exclaim, with Bishop Berkley, the generous prelate of England, who bestowed his benefactions, as well as blessings on our country :

Westward the Star of Empire takes its way, The four first acts already past, The fifth shall close the drama with the day; Time's noblest offspring is the last.

In that high romance, if romance it be, in which the great minds of antiquity sketched he fortunes of the ages to come, they pictured to themselves a favored region beyond REV. S. H. CONE'S EDITION. the ocean, a land of equal laws and happy men .- The primitive poets beheld it in the islands of the blest; the Doric bards surveyed it in the Hyperborean regions; the sage of the Academy placed it in the lost Atlantis; and even the sterner spirit Seneca could dis-cern a fairer abode of humanity, in distant regions then unknown. We look back upon these uninspired predictions, and almost recoil from the obligations they imply. By as must these fair visions be realized, by us must be fulfilled these high auspices, which burst in trying hours from the longing hearts of the champions of truth. There are no continents or worlds to be revealed; Atlantis hath arisen from the ocean; the bread at a little distance from us, which, in farthest Thule is reached; there are no a few seconds, were completely devoured. more retreats beyond the sea, no more dis-Here then coveries, no more hopes. keen colour, and about the size of the two mighty work is to be fulfilled, or never, by the race of mortals. The man, who looks with tenderness on the sufferings of good men in other times; the descendant of the pilgrims, who cherishes the memory of his fathers; the patriot, who feels an honest glow at the majesty of the system of which ne is a member; the scholar, who beholds with rapture the long sealed book of unrejudiced truth explained to all to read; these are they, by whom these auspices are o be accomplished. Yes, brethren, it is by the intellect of this country, that the mighty mass is to be inspired; that its parts are to communicate and sympathise, its bright progress to be adorned with becoming refinements, its strong sense uttered, its character reflected, its feelings interpreted to its own children, to other re-

gions, and to after ages. Meantime the years are passing away and gathering importance in their course. With the present year will be completed era in human history, the commencement of our revolutionary war. The jubilee of our of time, that has elapsed since that momentous date, has laid down in the dust, which the blood of many of them had already hallowed, most of the great men to whom, under Providence, we owe our national existence and privileges. A few still survive among us, to reap the rich fruits of their labours and sufferings, and one has yielded himself to the united voice of a people, and returned in his age, to receive the gratitude of the nation, to whom he devoted his youth. It is recorded on the pages of American history, that when this friend of our country applied to our commissioners in Paris, 1776, for a passage in the first ship they should despatch to America, they were obliged to answer him, (so low and abject was then our dear native land,) that they possessed not the means nor the credit sufficient for providing a single vessel in all the ports of France. Then exclaimed the youthful hero, "I will provide my own;" and it is a literal fact, that when all America was too poor to offer him so much as a passage to her shores, he left, in his tender youth, the bosom of home, of happiness, of wealth, of rank, to plunge in the dust and

blood of our inauspicious struggle. Welcome, friend of our fathers, to our shores! Happy are our eyes that behold those venerable features. Enjoy a triumph, such as never conqueror or monarch enjoyed, the assurance that throughout America, there is not a bosom, which does not beat with joy and gratitude at the sound of your name. You have already met and saluted, or will soon meet, the few that remain of brave warriors, with whom you were assohave looked round in vain for the faces of many, who would have lived years of pleasure on a day like this, with their old comof feet from the places it appears originally they could not meet. Above all, the first of

mains of fallen temples, theatres, archways, down again two hundred and forty feet."- shades of Mount Vernon, but him whom you reached you in the Austrian dangeons, can-In the limits of the continent your course shall

NATURAL HISTORY.

M. Cuvier lately presented a Report to Natural History, and the increase of our knowledge in that department since the return of maritime peace, the details of which are peculiarly interesting:-Linnæus, 000, and within a few years they will doubtnumber of quadrupeds at 300. M. Desmarets has just enumerated above 700, and he is far from considering this list complete. M. de Lacepede wrote twenty years ago the history of all the known species of fish; the whole did not amount to 1500. The cabinet of the king alone has now above 25,000, which, says M. Cuvier, are but a small proportion of those which the seas and rivers would furnish. We no longer venture to fix numbers for the birds and reptiles; the of our race; when we survey the progress of cabinets are crowded with new species, which require to be classed .- Above all, we are confounded at the continually increasing number of insects: it is by thousands that travellers bring them from the hot climates; hold gods over mountains and seas, seeking the cabinet of the King contains about 25,-000 species; and there are at least as many more in the various cabinets of Europe. which it spans in Hesperian climes, we The work of M. Strauss, on the Maybug, has just shewn that this little body, of an inch in length, has 296 hard pieces, serving as envelopes, 494 muscles, 24 pair of nerves, 48 pair of trachex.

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